

# A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

A N D

Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

VOL. II.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1867.

No. 4.

PUBLISHED AT NEW YORK, ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH.

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## NEW YORK'S NAMESAKE.

THE name "New York" is universally admitted to be an unsatisfactory one; and if its Indian equivalent had been in any degree comparable to that of *ci-devant* York in Upper Canada, we should long ago have re-christened our metropolis with some high-sounding trisyllabic like "Toronto". But "Manhattan" is poor in sound; and its meaning, "the place where we all got high", is very low. Furthermore, and we claim this remark as an original one, the "Manna-hata" of Hudson's time was manifestly Hoboken. It is surprising that this fact should have been overlooked by each and all of our local historians, after the statement, in regard to its situation, recorded by Robert Just in his Journal of the discoverer's Third Voyage: "hard by it there was a Cliffe, that looked of the colour of a white greene, as though it were either Copper, or Siluer Myne".\* The incident, that, on the following morning, a gust from the E. N. E. drove the vessel aground, supplies additional evidence, if any be required, that the spot then called "Manna-hata" was no other than the one at present crowned by the serpentine stronghold of the Stevenses.

We, and our successors, must be content then, it appears, with our awkward designation as "New Yorkers", and with stupid James Stuart as the namesake of our city. When, in September 1664, Col. Richard Nicoll, acting under a commission based by Charles II, on his grant, to his brother James, of territory in North America which the Dutch had for fifty years possessed, and were then occupying, "in volle rust en vrede",† seized on New Netherland with a force estimated at "20 tegens 1 Nederlander",‡ the country contained two chief settlements, known, respectively, as New Amsterdam and Fort Orange. It was a natural proceeding, therefore, on the part of the English commander, to transfer to these two places, as names, the titles of the princely grantee. As Duke of York in England, and of Albany in Scotland, James enjoyed, in each kingdom, a rank which indicated his near relationship to the throne. There is, in Scotland, properly no distinct locality called "Albany". It is the whole region lying north of the Frith of Forth and the Frith of Clyde; and the root *Alb*, or *Alp*, signifying "a mountain", is a monument of Celtic wanderings in widely

\* Collections of the N. Y. Historical Society, I. 145.

† In perfect quiet and peace. *Hollandse Mercurius* for 1664, p. 180.

‡ Twenty Englishmen against one Dutchman. *Ib.*, p. 154.

separated parts of Europe. "Albanich" is the name by which the Highlanders distinguish themselves from the "Sassenach", or Lowlanders. There was, ultimately, therefore, and accidentally, not a little etymological propriety in so denominating a town remarkable at present for the steep acclivity of its Capitol-Hill.

In the application of the name "York" on our side of the Atlantic, there was a similar appropriateness of derivation. The old English city was called, in Roman times, Eboracum, or Eburacum, the weight of authority being the greater in favor of pronouncing the penultimate vowel long: Eboracum. Here we have a Latin suffix appended to a British word *Eborac*, which is inferred, from the evident analogy of its root to the German *Ufer*, and the Welsh *Aber*, to mean "a town and fortress on the banks of a river, or at the confluence of streams." A suitable appellation, indeed, for our "city of waters"!—and, considering the vast Celtic element in its population, we would rather revive the "Eborac" of their language, than the doubtful "Manhattan" of its extinct aboriginal inhabitants.

New Yorkers though we are, we cannot refuse our acquiescence in the unanimous opinion of the unbiassed, that the Duke of York was, as King James II., a besotted ruler, who justly forfeited his three kingdoms. Not because he sacrificed them "for a mass"; that might have been in obedience to high principle: but because he blindly persisted in sacrificing the masses, and their deliberate desires, to his narrow preconceptions of the kingly function. His Coinage, however, must always be, to us who live in the city and the state called after his name, more interesting, perhaps, than that of any other English monarch. His Crowns are rare, especially when in fine condition, and the owner of any New York cabinet may be glad to possess such a specimen. The "Gun-money", struck during his disastrous career in Ireland, out of old cannon, brass kettles, and the like, minutely dated as it is, forms a record of his unavailing struggle to regain the sceptre, and is easily and abundantly attainable. But of all the numismatic memorials of this unfortunate prince none can be more desirable than the magnificent Medal represented in Plate LI., of Prime's "Coins, Medals, and Seals", and commemorating his victory over the Dutch, June 3, 1665. In his early manhood, he was considered to be a great military and naval genius, serving, according to the custom of the times, alike on land and at sea. Turenne, under whom he learned the art of war, said that he was "born without fear", called him "my eyes", and expected that he would become "one of the greatest captains of the age".\* The naval action of the third of June was won, as was alleged, mainly through a system of signals devised by the Duke, and a line of battle which he disposed.† Altogether, this portion of his life is the one on which his Jacobite admirers delight to dwell. We too may therefore contemplate it with satisfaction, and seek here whatever credit we may gain from such a source.

Mr. Prime's excellent work is so accessible as to render any description of this Medal unnecessary. We find it mentioned in a German catalogue, of the beginning of our century, as an "incomparable medallion by the celebrated Roettiers", in silver, weighing six and a half ounces, and valued at a sum equal to twenty dollars in coin. We doubt whether one impression exists in New York, or in America. No antiquarian curiosity more beautiful as a work of art, or more interesting as a memorial of our city's namesake in a position of honor such as history seldom awards him, could be procured from abroad by one of its wealthy and enlightened residents.

#### THE MEDAL TO CAPTAIN COOK.

This Medal is a little over one inch and five-eighths of an inch in diameter. It was struck to perpetuate the memory of the ill-fated Captain Cook, and is well executed. On the Obverse is a profile head and bust of Cook, in bold relief, with the legend "IAC· COOK· OCEANI INVES-

\* Miss Strickland. "Lives of the Queens of England." Phil. 1847, IX., 17.

† *Ib.*, p. 19.

TIGATOR ACERRIMVS." Immediately below the bust, in small letters, are the words, "REG. SOC. LOND." and under them the words, "SOCIO SVO", also in small letters. On the Reverse appears an erect figure of Britannia, standing on a plain. Her left arm rests upon a hieroglyphic pillar. Her spear is in her hand, and her shield is at the base of the pillar, and rests against it. Her right arm is extended over a globe, and contains a symbol, expressive of the enterprising genius of the celebrated navigator. This symbol rests upon, and is held perpendicularly to, the globe. The legend is "NIL INTENTATVM NOSTRI LIQVERE." In the Exergue, in small letters, are the words "AVSPICIIS GEORGII III."

This Medal was gotten up in the year 1784, at the expense of the Royal Society of London, and the dies were cut by Lewis Pingo, at that time chief engraver of the Tower-mint. Six impressions were struck in gold, two hundred and fifty in silver, and several hundred in copper. The gold medals were distributed as follows:

1st. One to the King of England, under whose auspices Captain Cook proceeded on his voyages of discovery.

2d. One to the King of France, in recognition of the courtesy shown by him, he having given a special charge to his naval officers, not only to forbear showing any hostility towards the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, the two sloops under Captain Cook's command, but also to afford Captain Cook every possible succor in case he was fallen in with.

3d. One to the Empress of Russia, in recognition of her great hospitality to Captain Cook when he touched at Kamtschatka.

4th. One to Mrs. Cook, the widow of the Captain.

5th. One to be deposited in the British Museum. And,

6th. One to remain in the collection of the Royal Society.

The silver medals were distributed among the members of the Royal Society, some particular Lords of the Admiralty, and a few other distinguished persons.

C. I. B.

#### EARLIEST COINAGE OF AMERICA.

It is a singular circumstance, that, considering the number of Societies and individuals around us who are making the study of American Numismatics a specialty, so little investigation seems to have been undertaken in regard to the first coinage of this Continent. Our numismatic writers have concurred, without a dissentient voice that I am aware of, in ranking the Sommer Islands piece as the first American coin.

Hickcox states that the earliest coinage for America is said to have been issued in 1612, when an effort was being made to found a colony on the Somers Islands, now better known as the Bermudas. The author of the treatise on Coinage, in the New American Cyclopædia, makes the same statement. Dickeson "deems it of sufficient interest to present these Islands, chronologically, as the first home of American coins." Snowden makes the same assertion as Hickcox, adding, however, that the piece, though struck in brass, was in denomination a shilling! This opinion is concurred in by the writer of the History of American Coinage, in the new Philadelphia Coin Magazine.

It is remarkable that such statements as these should have been copied by one writer after another, and have passed uncontradicted so long a time.

Now it is matter of history that, scores of years previous to this date, mints had been established on this continent, from which endless streams of coined money had flowed to Europe, till it seemed that the fabled El Dorado had been actually discovered in the New World. In Mexico and Peru, and not in the Bermudas, we find the first home of American coins.

In the year 1520, after the first entrance of Hernando Cortez into the City of Mexico, when he had imprisoned Montezuma and seized the enormous stores of gold and silver found walled up in the palace of the Emperor's father, he proceeded to divide the spoils, reserving one-fifth for his sovereign, another fifth for himself, besides enough to repay him for his original outlay in fitting out the expedition. The remainder was divided among his soldiers. In the process of dividing, the greater part of the gold and silver was cast into ingots, each of which was stamped with the royal arms of Spain. If we may be permitted to call this issue a coinage, it was, I believe, the first struck in America. These ingots were certainly used as a circulating medium for fifteen years in this country, and were, to all intents and purposes, a rude form of coin. In the year 1535, we find that a mint was established in the City of Mexico, and the regular issue first commenced. The earliest coins were struck off with a hammer, and were very rude and irregular. They bore at first a cross, two lions, and two columns on one side, and on the reverse, the name of the reigning king. A specimen, somewhat of this character, though of much later date, it will be remembered by the members of the Society, was

exhibited at the first June meeting, by Mr. Seymour, in illustration of his paper on the Archæology of the Cross. Next were coined the "pillar pieces", stamped with the arms of Spain and the pillars of Hercules. Afterwards come the "bust pieces", bearing the bust of the reigning king, which form was continued down to the revolution. For many years a law of the mother country prohibited the exportation of the precious metals from Mexico, except in the form of coin.

I am uncertain in what year the mint was first established in Peru. Stevenson, a writer on Peru, who had resided many years in South America in a semi-official capacity, states that the mint was first established, in Lima, in 1565, removed to Potosi in 1570, and reestablished in Lima in 1603. But Prescott, in his "Conquest of Peru", records that in 1547, Gonzalo Pizarro, brother of Francisco, and previously master of Peru, in the last few weeks of his attempted revolt against the authority of the crown of Spain, seized the royal mints and issued a debased coinage, stamped with his own cipher,— "the most decisive act of sovereignty", as Prescott remarks. So it would seem that Stevenson's dates must be wrong. It would be interesting to know whether any of this issue is in existence, either in this country or in Europe. The amount struck off must have been small, and if any of it be extant, must necessarily be very rare, and possessed of great interest. Another Peruvian writer states that in 1542 an attempt was made to introduce a copper currency into that country, but was abandoned on account of the resistance of the natives, who in less than a year, contemptuously buried more than a million piastres of it in their lakes and rivers. Assuming Prescott to be correct, this copper money was possibly, if not probably, struck off in Peru, as the country was very rich in that metal, which had been used for tools by the natives, previously to the advent of the Spaniards.

I simply desire by these remarks to call the attention of our students to the coinage of this early period in the history of our continent, which will well repay their investigation. The history which it commemorates and illustrates is unsurpassed in romantic interest in the annals of adventure. In reading the stirring narratives of Robertson and Prescott, we are brought into contact with the mysterious races, which were found dwelling in those unknown regions—races, whose origin, and the origin of whose oriental civilization must ever remain undiscovered. We become spectators of the exploits of the early conquerors, who, true sons of the chivalric Spain of that day, by their valor and endurance, overcome the almost insurmountable obstacles that rise in their pathway,—who, themselves but a handful in number, seize and imprison Montezumas and the Incas, in the heart of their populous realms, and in the midst of their barbaric state,—wresting from them fabulous stores of treasure, and then destroying them,—yet who, with an inconsistency characteristic of the age, in their dealings with the unhappy natives, seem to show even a stronger desire to convert them to the forms of Christianity, than to rob and enslave them.

A. C. R.

### THE BRAMHALL MEDEALETs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3d, 1867.

To the Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

DEAR SIR: Through the great kindness of some one of my former numismatic friends and associates, of your city, I have for a year past been in receipt of your able and interesting JOURNAL, which, as I have long since discontinued collecting numismatic treasures, has been read with an interest which I had supposed I had ceased to possess in the subject of which it so ably treats.

Through the several articles in your JOURNAL, I have discovered that most of my numismatic companions of the days before the war—who still live—continue to pursue the study of the cultivating and refining science of Numismatics; and I have often thought that, were my time less occupied and my facilities here for collecting even moderately good, I should be strongly tempted to resume my former position in the "Numismatic World". I have thought too, that it was, perhaps, my duty to contribute, for collectors, the little numismatic light I still retain, instead of hiding it under a—pint measure; and, animated by this feeling—whether from an egotistic or a generous disposition I cannot myself determine—I have concluded to send you the following statement in regard to the issue of certain Medalets in 1859 and 1860, placing them at your service, if they shall be deemed of any value or interest to collectors of the "Private American Coinage":—

Having for a time made the collection of American Political and Advertising Medalets a specialty, I designed and issued, in October, 1859, through the works of the Scoville Manufacturing Co., of Waterbury, Ct., a "Republican Token" intended both as a political toy and as material for exchange with other collectors.

The following Description may serve to identify it:

Obverse: An American Eagle (similar to that on the recent issue of the Quarter Dollar); Legend: "Success to Republican Principles."

Reverse: Inscription: "Not One Cent for Slavery"; Legend: "Millions for Freedom." Edge Milled. Size of the American Quarter Dollar.

The number struck was: in Silver, 6; Copper, 15; Brass, 1000; and Lead, 1.

A little less than a year afterward, on the opening of the Presidential Campaign of 1860, I had the reverse die altered by the addition of two palm leaves crossed over the Inscription; a six-pointed star under the word "Cent"; and, in the Exergue, "1860". Of this new type of the Medalet, I had struck only 7 in Silver; 75 in Copper; and 15,000 in Brass,—all of them having plain edges.

I am satisfied that no more pieces than I have above stated were ever struck, as the dies have always been in my posses-



sion, except when used for the striking of the before-mentioned pieces; and as I received a certificate from the Company as to the number actually struck. The reverse die I destroyed before the War.

In May, 1860, immediately after the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President, I obtained—through the kind assistance of my friend, George B. Lincoln, of Brooklyn—a profile photograph of his honest face, which was taken at Springfield for my special purpose. I engaged the services of Mr. George H. Lovett, of New York, who immediately commenced engraving the dies for a small Medalet, which soon after appeared, and it was the first—and bore the best likeness of Mr. L.—among the very many issued during that long and exciting political contest.

I will describe it, though perhaps imperfectly, as follows:

Obverse: A profile bust of Abraham Lincoln, in citizen's dress, facing to the right, and surrounded by a dotted circle; Legend: "Abraham Lincoln. \* Natus Feb. 12. 1809".

Reverse: Inscription: "The Hannibal of America — \* — 1860", within a wreath; Legend: "Abraham Lincoln Honest Abe of the West". Edge Plain.

Of these, only 7 pieces were struck in Silver, 35 each in Copper, Brass, and Tin; and 250 in Nickel,—inclusive of specimens retained by Mr. Lovett.

The appropriateness of the Inscription used for the Reverse, was, at the time of its issue, severely criticised by some. Although there was nothing then foreshadowed in the character of Mr. Lincoln to warrant his comparison to the Carthaginian warrior, it was intended to illustrate his reputed boldness, and his success, in political warfare; and at the same time to inscribe, in conjunction with the two syllables between the hyphens in the legend, the full name of his associate upon the ticket. The hyphens referred to in the legend were designed to exhibit the singular fact that the last syllable of the Christian name and the first of the surname of Mr. Lincoln comprised the surname of his "political Lieutenant", Mr. Hamlin. This was the first political Medalet struck in nickel of uniform size with the nickel cent.

Before the close of the political contest referred to, there being a demand for a quantity of these Medalets, and the reverse die having been injured, that die was altered by substituting for the legend an oval shield bearing on a scroll "WIDEAWAKES"—above and below it, a rose and leaves. Of this new type there were struck but 21 pieces in Silver; 35 each in Copper, Brass, and Nickel; and about 1500 in Block Tin. The reverse die of this Medalet has since been destroyed by myself.

In the winter of 1858-9, I had issued a Business Card, the first token of any description, I believe, of the size of the nickel cent, struck in that metal. It was executed by Mr. George H. Lovett, and the nickel planchets were procured by him at the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia. It is as follows:

Obverse: Inscription: "Robbins, Royce & Hard, Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, 70 Reade St., New York."

Reverse: A nude bust of Washington, profile, facing to the left; Legend: "Represented by Wm. Leggett Bramhall." Edge Plain.

There were struck, of these, only 7 Silver; 52 each Copper and Brass; 250 Nickel; and 15 Block Tin. The card no answering my purpose, I had a new Obverse die cut for it, as follows:

Inscription: "Robbins, Royce & Hard, Jobbers of Staple Fancy & Dry Goods, 70 Reade & 112 Duane Sts., New York".

Of this type Mr. Lovett struck only 20 Silver; 35 each Copper and Brass; 15 Block Tin; and several hundred in Nickel.

During the Autumn of 1860, the "raging fever" for "Store Cards" and political tokens having nearly reached its height, I was importuned by many of my numismatic friends to issue a limited number of "mules" in the different metals. I must say that I had always looked with detestation upon this illegitimate system of coinage, and had already been quite disgusted with the profuse muling, re-issuing from old dies, and issuing from imitation dies, which had lately been practised to a great extent in this country; but I have to confess that I was finally so far persuaded by the entreaties of some of my friends, as, half reluctantly, to give the order to Mr. Lovett to combine the five parts of dies and thus issue seven sets or "mules" in five metals each. The number of these mules was limited to 3 of each in Silver, and to 15 each in each of the other four metals used. Of the three sets of silver, seven each, I retain one in my little case of reserved numismatic treasures; another is now, I believe, in the cabinet of Robert Hewitt, Jr., Esq., of New York; and the third is possessed by my old friend and late comrade in arms, Captain Joseph N. T. Levick, of New York.

In contributing this statement, I am well aware that I am imparting information of but slight importance to the numismatic world; but it is all that I have to give you, and I freely furnish it for the use of your JOURNAL, or of the Society of which I am proud to have been an active member soon after its original organization. Wishing your JOURNAL the great success which it fully deserves,

I have the honor to be, Very Respectfully, Your Servant,  
W. L. B.

#### MORE ABOUT THE DOLLAR OF 1804.

SALEM, July 2, 1867.

EDWARD COGAN, ESQ., New York,

DEAR SIR: I have received from some friendly hand, perhaps yours, the June number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, in which you notice a paragraph from a California paper, and say truly, that I would not have parted with the Dollar of 1804 for twice what was stated I was offered for it.

I was applied to by letter, June 4, 1866, by Mr. T. A. Andrews of Charlestown, Mass., for the Dollar of 1804, which he understood I had in my possession, and wished to obtain by purchase, for a friend in California, or information where he could get another. In reply, I stated: "I have a genuine Proof Dollar of the United States Coinage of 1804; I do not dispose of any coins not du-

plicates, at any price. It is not likely that if I parted with this dollar, I could ever obtain another, as I have been told by a gentleman (W. Elliot Woodward, Esq.), largely engaged in selling Coins at Auction, that he thought that it might bring one thousand dollars. On the 18th of Nov., 1866, Mr. Andrews wrote me again, offering in the name of his friend "\$1,000 in currency or the value in Gold coin", saying: "I merely make the offer as requested to do, being aware that you stated that you did not dispose of coins except duplicates". I declined the offer the 23d of the same month.

No mention was made of this offer to any one afterwards, and the first notice I received of the California paragraph was from Mr. Poole, a Professor in a College at Mexico—who supposed I was the gentleman meant in the notice he had seen in California—when returning to his native place, South Danvers; and who called on me soon after. Of the genuineness of my U. S. Dollar of 1804, I think there cannot be entertained a doubt, as it was handed me directly from the Cabinet of the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, on the 9th of May, 1843, by one of its officers, who still holds the same situation there, and can testify to it. It was not then considered any more valuable than any other of the series, and I only desired it to help make up the Chronological Series, which I perhaps was the first to attempt to make, of U. S. Coins.

Jacob G. Morris Esq., of Phila., (lost on board of the "Arctic", on his return from Europe in 1854) whom I visited at the same time, in a letter received from him soon after writes: "I have never cared for making a collection of American Coins of each year's coinage; it is only where the style has been altered, or where there is any peculiarity in the Coin, differing from those in general circulation, that I have cared for them; nor do I see the utility of it to a Collector". Dr. Roper and others were of the same opinion.

This Dollar has never been out of my house since, or even handled by those who called to see it; and I was very careful that Monsieur Vattermare, when at my house, should not by some sleight of hand exchange it.

It is a perfect specimen; and I was not aware that there was any other *original one* existing, save the one I left in the Cabinet of the Mint. It was obtained with other coins, by an honorable exchange of Pine-Tree money, and rarities not in their collection, one piece of which, has since proved to be of exceeding rarity: the "Immune Columbia" in gold, 1783—which Mr. Dubois notices as a guinea re-struck and bearing the date of 1783, p. 129 of his work on the Collection of Coins belonging to the U. S. Mint, 1846—and which I had obtained, the day before, of Beebee & Parshells in New York.

As regards the authenticity of other specimens of the U. S. Dollar of 1804, I have no knowledge. Those having dollars of that date (Cohen and Mickley) were not then known at the Mint as collectors, as appears by the list of which I send you a copy, then obtained, 1843, from Mr. Dubois, which remains, in his hand-writing, in my possession, with the addition of the names of Philip Hone of New York and Robert Gilmor of Baltimore, which were added in the hand-writing of the late John Allan of New York, who was also a distinguished collector.

"*Amateurs of Coins*:"—Dr. Roper; J. G. Morris, Esq; Mr. David (nephew of Mr. Morris); Mr. W. G. Mason; C. C. Ashmead; John Reeve; Mr. Cooper, Camden; H. A. Muhlenberg, Reading; Rev. Dr. Robbins of Hartford (my uncle); Edward B. Wynn, Hamilton".

I have been for nearly fifty years a systematic collector of coins; and, for a very long period, almost without a competitor; and very many of the rare coins which now enrich other cabinets were, by great solicitation, obtained from me. My facilities for collecting coins were remarkably good, through the friendship of Beebee & Parshell's Bullion Exchange, 22½ Wall St., N. Y. I received from them, quarterly, from 1843, rare coins I was in search of, *at par*; and under all the changes or the firm they continued to favor me till 1854, when, in consequence of ill health, I gave up my business, and ceased to make active efforts for additions to my cabinet, only obtaining the regular series of proof coins from the Mint, which I have received from them for twenty-five years.

You are at liberty to make what use you may please of my letter, if I have communicated anything that may be of interest to the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of which I should be glad to be a member, but age and distance prevent.

I am, with esteem, Yours Truly,

MATTHEW A. STICKNEY, 119 Boston St.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 15th, 1867.

PROF. CH. E. ANTHON.

DEAR SIR: The June number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS has just reached me. The improvement in its appearance and contents is marked and gratifying. I have no doubt the JOURNAL will be sustained and become an important adjunct to our Scientific Literature.

The opening article in the June number is peculiarly interesting and suggestive. Numismatics is certainly a "Scientific Recreation"; and the boy of a dozen years can begin the formation of a Cabinet, which may not only become valuable, but through a long life may be instructive and amusing, increasing by its agency his own knowledge and the knowledge of others. "Every coin or medal of historic interest is a potent Talisman, to evoke the past and people it with resuscitated life". An illustration of this remark has just come to my knowledge.

A Gentleman of intelligence, living in a northern city, lately visited me here. He was familiar with the name of "Mumismatics"—and had seen cabinets of coins in a general way, in Museums and Athenæums; but had no interest in the matter, and understood little of the value attached to "medals of history". On inspecting my Collection, he was struck with the thought that he was handling coins used hundreds of years ago; and in passing through the Roman Cabinet he became greatly excited. On looking at the Denarii of Tiberius, familiarly called "Tribute money," he could not contain himself; and, on being satisfied that there could be little doubt of their authenticity, he expressed himself as more interested in them than in anything he had ever met with before. His delight was complete when I gave him one. From that day until he left me, he was occupied in revising his readings of Roman history; and, on returning to his residence, he prepared a Lecture, and read it to a large Sabbath School, exhibiting the Coin, and producing more interest thereby, than by a dozen speeches without the illustration.

I am in possession of a curious engraved Silver Medal, bought some years ago, with several coins of Queen Elizabeth, Anne and Charles I., from a jeweler who had them from an English Lady. The medal is of size 7, and is something thinner than a quarter dollar. It is beautifully engraved on both sides: on one is the portrait, easily recognized, of Charles I., with broad brimmed hat, looped up with jewels, a wide full ruff around the neck, and a highly-wrought chain, with medallions, hanging upon the breast. This inscription encircles the bust: "GIVE TRY IUDGEMENTS O GOD UNTO THE KING". On the other side is the portrait of Charles II.: head bare, hair combed back and falling upon the shoulder, pointed beard, broad ruff, light armor upon shoulders and breast, with this inscription: "AND THY RIGHTEOUSNESS UNTO THE KING'S SONN". I have tried to prepare a rubbing of the medal to send you, but the engraving is too delicate, and I have also failed in getting a good wax impression. I send one, however, of the head of the obverse, or of Charles I., which may convey an idea of the drawing and design. I know nothing of the history of the medal. Perhaps some one of your readers may.

Respectfully,

J. H. T.

We have not been able, as yet, to obtain any information as to the origin of this medalet. Our respected friend, Mr. Woodward, writes to us that a specimen was sold in his sale of Oct. 20, 1863, and was purchased by Mr. Cogan for \$4.00. Mr. Woodward regards it as a very rare and curious piece, and has heard of but two or three of them.

We append, from a Correspondent and Subscriber, some additional observations about the "Tribute Money". It is an interesting coincidence that they reach us at this moment. It would gratify us to receive, for the pages of the JOURNAL, a thorough investigation of this matter of the "Tribute Money," as well as of the "Widow's Mite," also mentioned in Scripture.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 27th, 1867.

**Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS:**

Looking over my cabinet some days since, I picked up a copper, in size about 18, of the Roman Emperor Tiberius Caesar. The date is doubtful, but history tells us that Emperor reigned between the years 14 and 37, A.D., making it pretty certain that this coin was in circulation during the short stay of *Our Saviour* on earth; and, while looking at it, the passage of St. Matthew came into my mind (22d chap., 17th to 22d v.): "Tell us therefore, What thinkest thou? is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, or not? But Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites? Shew me the *tribute money*, and they brought unto him a penny. And he saith unto them. Whose is this image and superscription? They said unto him, *Caesar's*. Then saith he unto them, render therefore unto Caesar, the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things which are God's"—and the thought occurred to me: might not "*The coin of the tribute*" have been struck by order of the same Emperor?—and, if so, might not "*my coin*" have been struck by the same dies as that? All this is only a passing reflection; but as it and others come up in my mind, and I think of those who handled, those who used it, and of all the associations connected with it, I am still more strongly convinced that there is no study so intensely interesting as that of "*Numismatics*". Yet every day the question is asked, What possible interest is there in a *dirty copper*?

J. T. B.

A recent letter from one of our Montreal subscribers, R. W. McLachlan, Esq., contains the following paragraph:

"Availing myself of the opportunity offered in your column devoted to "Queries and Replies," I would ask you concerning a coin described on page 60 of Bushnell's "Arrangement of Store Cards," &c., as pertaining to Belleville, New Jersey, and one in my own collection, of which the Obverse is an Eagle with an Oval in front, surrounded by thirteen stars; LEG: T. DUSEMAN, BUTCHER BELLEVILLE"; and the Reverse, a Bouquet similar to the Canadian "Un Sou": AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE \* BAS CANADA \*. Both sides of the coin have a crack across the face. It is, though scarce, sometimes met with in circulation, and is decidedly a Canadian coin. Is the coin mentioned by Bushnell not Canadian also?"

To this Query our friend Mr. Groh has furnished the following Reply, adverse both to the inquirer's opinion about the one coin, and to his surmise in regard to the other:—

The Token of T. Duseman, Butcher, Belleville, which many Collectors believe to be Canadian, on account of its Reverse bearing the words: "Bas Canada", and there being a Belleville in Canada, is of New Jersey origin. The following description of three cards, struck in and for Belleville, N. J., will show their relationship to the above piece:

1. Ob.: "T. D. Seaman Butcher Belleville". A bunch of Roses, Thistles and Spears of Grain tied by Ribbon. REV: A Cow. "A Friend to the Constitution".

2. Ob.: "W. Gibbs Agriculturist, N. York." A bunch of Roses, Thistles and Grain as in last. REV: A Cow. "A Friend to the Constitution".

3. Ob.: "J. Gibbs, Manufacturer of Medals and Tokens &c. Belleville, N. J." REV: A Ship. "Agriculture and Commerce".

They are all of exactly the same size and style of workmanship; and the difference in the names on the first two mentioned is evidently owing to a mistake made by the Die-Sinker. Some years ago there was a T. D. Seaman doing business at Newark, N. J., about three miles south of Belleville, and he is probably the same party for whom these tokens were made.

The Eagle, with Anchor in an Oval, and surrounded by a circle of 13 Stars, is additional proof of the coin's belonging to the United States.

As there was a Copper Rolling Mill in operation at Belleville, N. J., some twenty or thirty years ago, and a Die-Sinker at the same place, there can be no doubt, that many of the "Un Sou" and other Tokens of Canada were extensively manufactured in that village.

## TABLE OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY,

No. 3.

Denomination.	Date of Issue.	Title.	Color.	Design.	Specimens in Dr. Emmet's Collection, Denoted by Sub-Series.	Remarks.
\$50.00	May 16, '61,		{ White; band of small 50s in green.	{ Group of negroes in cotton-field, in centre.	A.*	* Issued at Montgomery; interest-bearing.
"	Sep. 2, '61,	Series A,	{ White, with green on face,	{ Davis in centre.	X.†	† This, and the following ones, with exceptions noticed, issued at Richmond.
"	"	"	{ All white, plain back,	{ Female with money-chest in centre; two sailors in lower left corner.	D.‡	‡ Counterfeited from three different plates.
"	"	2d ser's A.	{ White, with green on face,	{ Davis in centre.	X.	
"	Dec. 2, '62,	3d " "	"	" "	W.	
"	Ap. 6, '63,	1st " "	"	" "	W, X.	
"	Feb. 17, '64,	Series A,	{ Red wavy face, blue back	" "	W, X, Y, Z.	
"	"	1st ser's A	"	" "	W, X, Y <sup>3</sup> , Z.	
"	"	2d " "	"	" "	W, X, Y, Z.	
"	"	3d " "	"	" "	W, X, Y.	
"	"	4th " "	"	" "	X <sup>3</sup> .	
100.00	Aug. 28, '61,		{ White; with C, and HUNDREDS, in green on face,	{ Train of cars in centre; Minerva to right; female to left.	B.‡	‡ Printed at N. Orleans; interest-bearing, as are the ten following. Counterfeit, dated Sept. 2, '61, has negroes and cotton-wagon in centre, and sailor in left lower corner.
"	May 7, '62,	Series A,	All white,	{ Train of cars in centre; milkmaid in left lower corner.	b.	
"	June 16, '62,	"	"	" "	h.	
"	" 26, '62,	"	"	" "	d.	
"	July 14, '62,	"	"	" "	e.	
"	" 22, '62,	"	"	" "	c.	
"	Sep. 11, '62,	"	"	" "	a.	
"	" 18, '62,	"	{ White, with red on face,	{ Calhoun to left; negroes in cotton-field, in centre; female figure to right.	X.	
"	Nov. 3, '62,	"	"	" "	Z.	
"	Nov. 27, '62,	"	"	" "	W.	
"	Feb. 17, '64,	"	{ Pink face, & blue back,	{ Mrs. Davis in centre; Randolph in right lower corner; two soldiers to left.	A, B, C, D.	
"	"	1st series,	"	" "	A, B, C.	
"	"	2d " "	"	" "	C, D.	
500.00	Feb. 17, '64		{ Pink face, white back,	{ Stonewall Jackson to right; to left, the intended seal of the Confederate States, and the Confederate flag.	A, B, C, D.	‡ Issued at Montgomery; interest-bearing. Extremely scarce. Engraved by the National Bank Note Company of New York.
1000.00	June 24, '61, Series A,		{ Green face, white back,	{ Calhoun to left; Andrew Jackson to right.		

In concluding our Tabulation of Confederate Money, it is needless to insist on its importance. The three Tables which we have furnished contain the frame-work, and much of the material, of a whole Treatise on the subject.